

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN BANNER.

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE:

AN ADVOCATE OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY MRS. HARRIET N. PREWETT.

YAZOO CITY, MISS. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1851.

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TERMS

OF THE

Weekly American Banner

[PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.]

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PEACE AND HARMONY TO ALL
Down with wariness and despatch, on the most liberal terms.

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY

OF THE

State of **MISSISSIPPI**.

We advocate such a modification of the naturalization laws, as will remedy the existing growing out of the same, or in case the party's elective franchise cannot otherwise be preserved, then we advocate their total repeal.

We advocate the passage of a stringent law by the proper authorities, to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals.

We shall vigorously maintain and defend the vested rights of all persons, whether they be native or foreign born.

We believe that America should be governed by Americans, effecting the same through the ballot-box alone, the great and legitimate instrument of all political reform in our country.

We oppose and protest against all subversion of religious liberty, holding it a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and that the Bible is the great fountain and depositary of the true religious doctrines of this country.

We will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States as it is, the Union as it was intended by our fathers, and the rights of the States, without diminution, insisting upon, and demanding a faithful performance by the Government, of all the duties enjoined upon that Constitution.

We war with no party as such, but oppose all who oppose us in these great American doctrines.

The principles which we advocate, are paramount to any local question of State policy, and as the American Party, we will make no attempt to revive the question of the payment of the United or Planters' Bank Bonds.

THE BANNER.

YAZOO CITY.

Friday October 19.

R. B. MAYES, POLITICAL EDITOR.

A Foreign Power.

Half a million of foreigners immigrating into a nation every year, says the N. Y. Express makes a new power in the State,—and it is a power that has been felt for 15 years back, very heavily,—for when the whigs were defeated—it was this power that defeated them—and when the Democracy ruled—it was this power that ruled the Democracy. Think—an exhibition of that power, of three, if not four, of high foreign ministers, appointed by the President, and ratified by the Senate, to represent America abroad, not being Americans—This is, in this city, nearly two-thirds of the city police being foreign-born! Think of the census of Boston,—the cradle of the Revolution, showing over half of the population how to be Foreign-born! See, of the Free States, all the great cities exhibiting a like census!

Hence it is,—that foreigners rule the Democratic party,—make its nominations, elect its candidates, and force upon its ambitions public men the necessity of stooping to conquest with these foreigners. The 500,000 annual immigration is too strong for their hair-born American back-bone in them. They dare not amend the Naturalization Laws. They dare not correct the hasty andreckless processes of naturalization in the petty courts. They dare not disband the foreign organized military companies among us. They dare not give Americans in their own ranks equal rights and privileges with foreigners. The foreign vote makes towards them.

The foreign vote will naturally go with a Party, that demagogues the most, to get it, and that is, what calls itself "the Democratic party." Foreigners are especially tickled by, and make the dupes of American Demagogues. In Europe they have no such novelties as Demagogues, and hence, when they come here, they take in, and swallow down, all the trickeries of the tricky Demagogues, and in consideration of the votes of the foreign masses, the Demagogues, pay them off in set years, often in big offices, such as the three or four Government Foreign Missions we have noted.

To win the Roman Catholic—foreign vote, the foreign votaries have at times been forced to make up. Archbishop Hughes is another, though he has never had all with Gov. Stewart to have a portion of the New York school money, the expenses of the priesthood, and the expenses of the foreign missions, and

Catholic Church. At another time, the Archbishop thought he had everything arranged in the State Legislature, to conciliate us, and upon him, all the Roman Catholic Church property of the State. The bill passed the Legislature three or four years ago; but the American people waked up and saved even the Roman Catholics from that calamity. It is with difficulty now, that we can resist having German schools answer us to be paid for by American money—such is the desire to propitiate our German population. American Demagogues forget the importance of making Foreigners learn our language, and of bringing up their children in that language, to make them useful among us—in their over anxious desire to the foreign vote. The half million of Foreign immigration is ever before them, and the American Demagogues are ever anxious to make the most of it.

Now, if American band do disband these bounden masses, led by American Demagogues, what an outcry there is against them! What a din they commit! What a "dark-lantern" race they are! How the American Demagogue yells over the danger there is of his losing his dupes!

The American Party.

This is an hour of peril to the whole country and peculiarly so to the South. Year after year rolls upon us a tide of foreign and pauper emigration; as many as half a million annually of these opposed, by education, principle, training, association, and every possible circumstance, to our political and social institutions, are met upon the threshold and converted into good voters. The American party is looked to, to check this evil, and it must be done.

The South is in danger. The combination of almost the entire North aid'd by this immense foreign vote, threatens us with the most imminent peril. The American party is the only party which has ever had the boldness to adopt a slavery platform, which excluded the anti-slavery element from affiliation and co-operation. It is the only party which has come up fully, fair and truly to meet the hard-headed monster anti-slavery, now waging an indiscriminate and uncompromising war upon the South. The American party fails to still the stormy waves, a Southern party can effect nothing. We have been the first to hoist the national flag in opposition to the black flag of Abolitionism, and it is our duty to keep it floating up on the breeze until success shall crown our efforts. Americans should not despair. Our cause is a holy and patriotic one, and will triumph.—Confederate.

Modest Preflections of Germans in Texas.

What American can read the following extract of a speech lately made, publicly, in Texas, and hesitate about the righteousness of the necessity of the policy of the American party?

It is found, says the New Orleans Creole, in Mr. Wipprecht's speech, delivered in Houston, near New Braunfels, Texas, in August, 1852. The principal object of this speech was to denounce the overbearing disposition of native Americans in Western Texas. Mr. Wipprecht endeavored to establish the idea that native Americans had no right to make any pretensions in Western Texas. That this country (Western Texas) had been settled first by the Germans; and, consequently, that the Germans had the first claim upon it.

In the conclusion of this speech, Mr. Wipprecht made the following remark: "Now let us manfully and firmly oppose the arrogant assumptions and overbearings of these natives; let us oppose the further extension of this slaveholding population in Western Texas for we have cultivated and settled the country around us, before the natives thought about doing so."

From the New York Express (American Religion and Party).

It is many say, falsely—the American Party prescribes them because of their religion—why is not some political attack made upon the thousands of Jews among us, whose religion is more repugnant to Christendom than that of the Roman Catholics, inasmuch as they disown Christ and call him an imposter?

The reason is—that the Jews let us alone, and we let them alone. However repulsive their language may be, their religion is heretical, and inconsistent with the popular prosperity and existence of a Christian civilization. Indeed, were the Jews public enemies, we would not care for them; and hence, when they come here, they take in, and swallow down, all the trickeries of the tricky Demagogues, and in consideration of the votes of the foreign masses, the Demagogues, pay them off in set years, often in big offices, such as the three or four Government Foreign Missions we have noted.

To win the Roman Catholic—foreign vote, the foreign votaries have at times been forced to make up. Archbishop Hughes is another, though he has never had all with Gov. Stewart to have a portion of the New York school money, the expenses of the priesthood, and the expenses of the foreign missions, and

must ever be in direct conflict with them—cancelling, while the Republic requires uncivilized priests from the American people, the Pope demands the allegiance of the spirit, mind, the soul, for himself. Wherever a Catholic of the Church of Rome can be found, he holds, and believes in no such allegiance is given good faith to the United States, and the American people—there is no more was upon him, than his religion, than there is against a Catholic of the Church of England.

THE PROTESTANT BIBLE AND ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Judge Neuber's of Georgia, recently published a letter in which he said that "the Catholic Church disconcerted and forbade the free circulation of the Bible." The Columbus (Ga.) Times reviewed the letter and undertook to defend the Catholics against the charge. Mr. Lynch, the editor of the *Catholic Miscellany*, published at Charleston, S. C., replies to the article of the Times, and admits the correctness of Judge Neuber's statement. He unhesitatingly characterizes the Protestant Bible as a "counterfeit" and "surreptitious" "teeming with errors and corruptions, wilful mistranslations, false doctrinal glosses, artfully foisted into the very text." This is the opinion of the Catholic Church, and in this view is the Protestant Bible held by that sect.

Doctor Lynch remarks, in substance that the Church regards her membership with so much tenderness, and entreats so deep reverence for her Divine spouse, the author of the *Catholic Bible*, that the Church "carefully withdraws it from them," and her priests interpret the hidden treasures which cannot be discovered by the benighted worshipper of the cross and taper. The Doctor finally gives the world to understand that his Church, the holy and immaculate, regards the Protestant Bible as a corrupt and depraved book, yet these creatures have enlisted many Protestant politicians and newspaper editors—as sympathizers, because they assume, the American Party are opposed to Romantics, and regard them as unworthy of appointment to official station over Protestant communities.

The Catholic Church regarding the Protestant Bible as a corrupt and depraved book, in what light may we expect it to hold its readers? Both being corrupt, and the latter a heretic, can the Protestant believer expect less than persecution, even unto death, if Romantics possessed the power?

"It is worthy of remark that Gen. Freeman's argument and charge of criminal conspiracy upon the K. W. Neuber organization has been before the public for several weeks—it has been published in the newspapers, and the people are purchasing thousands of extra numbers and of the letter for circulation in all quarters of the State—and yet the public organs of the order have made no response to the charge of criminality which is now fastened upon them in brands of lasting infamy.—*Mississippian*.

It is also "worthy of remark" that the Albian Nights Entertainment, in which the "criminality" of many distinguished personages in "conspiracies," murders, enchantments, &c., are recorded, "has been before the public for many years. " It has been published in every land where literature has vocation, and the people are purchasing it every day, "and yet the public (and private) organs, indeed the *Visitors* themselves, "have made no response to the charge of criminality which is now fastened upon them in brands of lasting infamy!"

A. VERY FAIR HIR.—Raymond, of the New York Times, has caught his abolition associate, Greeley, of the Tribune, napping—and he thus stirs him up:

"Our neighbor Greeley gives in yesterday a *Tribune* an interesting account of a visit he recently had to the Cremona Gardens during his recent stay in London. He says there were over three thousand persons there, including a thousand women, the majority of whom were mannerly lost to virtue if not dead to shame."

He says— "The English are not skilful enough in vanishing vice—at least, I have seen no evidence of their tact in that line. I endured the spectacle of men dancing with women when neither berry and smokin'; the night of a dark and by no means elegant mulatto waltzing with a decent looking white girl, while putting away a rather bad cigar proud too much for my Yankee prejudice and I started."

This shows how shockingly men may be misunderstood. The popular notion hereabout is that the prejudice which actually proved too much for Mr. Greeley was the last one to which he would be likely to yield. If he had started at the sight of the unvirtuous women—or of the beer and smoke, nobody would have been surprised; but that he should stand all this, and finally be upset by the sight of a mulatto dancing with a decent looking white girl, contradicts all popular notions of his prejudices. Yankee prejudice, after all, is rather an unmeasurable sentiment."

We do not see how the negroophilic "hyena" of the Tribune can recover from this blow. It touches him in the tenderest point. He to have any of the instincts of a gentleman—and to avow them, must prove fatal to all his pretensions, and give his civil of the Times, encumbered by no such fardel, an invincible ascendancy among the negro-worshippers.

THE AMERICAN BANNER.

IN ADVOCATE OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

YAZOO CITY, MISS. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1851.

The following touching verses were written by the late Willis Gaylord Clarke, a twin brother of the Editor of the *Knickerbocker*.

OCTOBER.

SIXTY, yet beautiful to view,
Month of my heart thou darest here,
With red and faded leaves to strew
The summer's melancholy bier.
The moaning of thy winds I hear,
As the red sunset dies afar,
And bars of purple clouds appear,
Obscuring every western star.

Thou solemn month! I hear thy voice,
It tells my soul of other days,
When but to live was to rejoice,
When earth was lovely to my gaze!
Oh, visions bright! O, blessed hours!
Where are their living raptures now?
I ask my spirit's wearied powers—
I ask my pale and fevered brow!

I look to nature and behold
My life's dim emblem, rustling round,
In hues of crimson and of gold—

The year's dead hours on the ground:
And sighing with the wind I feel,
While their low pinions murmur by,
How much their sweeping tones reveal
Of life and human destiny.

When spring's delightful moments shone,
They came in zephyrs from the West;
They bore the wood-lark's melting tone,
They stirred the blue lake's glassy breast;
Through Summer, fainting in the heat,
They lingered in the forest shade;
But changed and strengthened now, they beat
In storm, o'er mountain, glen and glade.

How like those transports of the breast
When life is fresh and joy is new,
Soft as the halcyon's downy nest,

And transient all as they are true!
They stir the leaves in that bright wreath,
Which hope about her forehead twines,
Till grief's hot sighs around it breath,
Then pleasures lip its smile resigns.

Alas! for Time and Death, and Care,
What gloom about our way gusts!
Like clouds in Autumn's gusty air,
The burial-pagant of the Spring;

The dreams that each successive year
Seemed bathed in hues of brighter pride,
At last like withered leaves appear,
And sleep in darkness, side by side.

Fall Fashions.

We clip the following important information from the N. Y. Herald of the 7th inst. As a large portion of our readers are ladies, we give it for their benefit.

BONNETS.

Bonnets are still worn small in the front, and close to the face that the fall inside trimming has an effect of a border. The crowns, whether oval or soft—and fashion more tolerant than usual, while both droop considerably, and are profusely trimmed with double capes and falls of lace more or less pointed. We have never seen such bold and striking contrasts as is produced by the combination of colors used this season.

Black and white, cherry color, and rose scarlet and lavender, and others equally popular, attract attention by their marked and startling originality. Fruits, flowers, cacti, feathers, ribbons and lace, form "the outward flourishes." The flowers which are of all sizes, from the tiniest moss roses to the stately, double-flowered, are generally of velvet, and the ribbons are bared or dotted with the same material, or edged with fringes or imitations of lace so delicately correct as to deceive the unpractical observer. The mixture of black and white lace on the same hat is still popular, and justly so, for the effect is at once bold and pleasing. The double lace is a very pretty style of lace—a plain shoulder piece three inches deep, with two full frills. This is suitable for a plain dress. Then we have a much more stylish sleeve of which the old fashion flower sleeve was a very imperfect type. The out-file is open to the shoulder, which is trimmed with lace velvet or fringe, and closed with bows of ribbon. There is still another, which we cannot omit. It is the flowing sleeve shape, but from the elbow down, there is a fullness laid on which is made into a tulip-nose by perpendicular lines of velvet plush or moire antique.

imparted to it by the faintest breath of air has a charming effect, and renders it peculiarly appropriate for youth. Genius opens this season with some very beautiful combinations. Onchar, formed of green silk, overlaid with black lace, embroidered with green-cassette and straw in very tasteful designs, at once attracts attention.

The face trimmings of glowing crimson flowers and white and cherry colored ribbons contract and relieve the sombre beauty of the outside. Another still more beautiful, was composed of white silk coquered with white lace, glistening with starry embroidery; a deep fold of corn colored silk ran about the edge of the hat and curtain inside and out and breaking through the monotony of the white, and looking like a gleam of sunlight upon snow. Marabout feathers, corn color and white, made up the outside trimming, and exquisitely natural wheat ears adorned the inside. Another of steel colored more antique trimmings with black lace and gorgeous crimson flowers, and another of dark velvet, with pendant bunches of acorns were conspicuously elegant.

DRESSES.

The most prominent feature in the dresses for this season is the prodigality of trimming. Every thing is trimmed—flounces, flasques, bretelles and sleeves. Of these same trimmings we have had a most bewildered variety—moire, antique, velvet, plush, fringe, ribbon and lace. We would venture to assert that dounces would be the only style this season but for the vision of noisy antique and rich heavy striped silks that rise originally before us.

We have seen some brocade flounces which are most exquisite—boquets of flowers, of the most brilliant hues, contrasting beautifully with the dark groundwork of black, purple, or dark blue of the main body of the silk. Arabesque patterns of the most ingenious devices and stripes of all widths, some varied with polka spots or other small figures between the stripes and others appealing confidently to public favor on the ground of simplicity and trustworthiness of fashion has been ineffectual against them.

We have a charming novelty in the corsage, called the Joan d'Arc. It is a light fitting plain waist, high to the throat, with rows of buttons and open at the bottom in the vest or girdle style. There is also another style of waist trimming which is more becoming and suitable to figure than the bretelle, or bretelle cape, in front, but instead of reaching to the waist it sweeps gracefully round the shoulders forming a cape. This style we would not recommend to a round shouldered person. Fashion has not been very vigorous or despotic in this particular. She has mercifully allowed us quite a number of styles to choose from. We will particularize a few of the most charming. The double lace is a very pretty style of lace—a plain shoulder piece three inches deep, with two full frills. This is suitable for a plain dress. Then we have a much more stylish sleeve of which the old fashion flower sleeve was a very imperfect type. The out-file is open to the shoulder, which is trimmed with lace velvet or fringe, and closed with bows of ribbon. There is still another, which we cannot omit. It is the flowing sleeve shape, but from the elbow down, there is a fullness laid on which is made into a tulip-nose by perpendicular lines of velvet plush or moire antique.

Ball dresses are made of pink and white tartan